

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 8, 1924, the G. P. Halferty Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, and the bad portion destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12962. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 12,737 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be reconditioned.** (F. & D. No. 19025. I. S. No. 20245-v. S. No. W-1590.)

On September 29, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 12,737 cases of canned salmon, consigned August 11, 1924, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by Libby, McNeill & Libby from Egowik [Egegik], Alaska, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Libby's Red Alaska Salmon Packed \* \* \* By Libby, McNeill & Libby Main Office Chicago."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On December 19, 1924, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the bad portion be separated from the good portion under the supervision of this department, and the bad portion destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**12963. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Eagle Packing Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 19237. I. S. Nos. 2395-v, 2396-v, 2398-v.)

On December 19, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Eagle Packing Co., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company under its corporate name, and by the said company trading as J. H. Collison Co., on or about February 26, 1924, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of oysters which were adulterated. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "Eagle Packing Co. Baltimore Md. \* \* \* Eagle Brand \* \* \* Baltimore Oysters." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: (Can) "J. H. Collison \* \* \* 'X C' Lent Brand \* \* \* Packed By J. H. Collison Co. Baltimore, Md."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained added water.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, oyster solids, had been in part abstracted.

On January 6, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*